

APPLICATION

FOR

UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

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Be it known that we, John Trezza residing at 12 White Oak Drive, Nashua, NH
03063, and being a citizen of the United States; Mani Sundaram, residing at 17 Poliquin
Drive, Nashua NH 03062, and being a citizen of the United States; and Richard John
10 Williams, residing at 18 Truel Road, Hollis, NH 03049 and being a citizen of the United
States, have invented a certain new and useful

MULTI-WAVELENGTH OPTICAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

of which the following is a specification:

Applicant: Trezza et al.
For: Multi-Wavelength Optical Communication System

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FIELD OF INVENTION

This invention relates to a multi-wavelength optical communication system.

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application
10 No. 60/173,076, filed December 24, 1999, entitled METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
DECREASING ROUTING COMPLEXITY FOR LATERAL DATA TRANSMISSION IN
OPTICAL TRANSCEIVER ARRAYS.

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

15 Interchip, chip to board, and board to board communications currently present
serious problems in data transfer including speed and bandwidth. Intrachip
communications do have high speed capacity but the interconnection of the different parts
of the chip using metal conductors has given rise to a routing problem. Presently, in
order to provide necessary intrachip connections multi-layer (six or seven layers)
20 fabrication is required which is time consuming and expensive. To overcome this, optical
communications are being used which increase bandwidth and speed even in intrachip
communications. In chips using gallium arsenide optical communications are possible
between electronic circuits on the chip but even here the routing problem persists. In one
optical communication scheme communications are effected using optical transmitters

and receivers; however they must be aligned one to one so that the signals from each emitter are only received by the intended detector.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 It is therefore an object of this invention to provide an improved multi-wavelength optical communication system on a chip or in a multi-chip module with several chips on a common substrate.

 It is a further object of this invention to provide such an improved multi-wavelength optical communication system which has greater speed and bandwidth.

10 It is a further object of this invention to provide such an improved multi-wavelength optical communication system without complex routing.

 It is a further object of this invention to provide such an improved multi-wavelength optical communication system without multi-layer conductor fabrication.

 The invention results from the realization that an effective high speed, high
15 bandwidth optical communication system without routing problems can be achieved with a number of emitters each of which emits radiation at a different wavelength and a plurality of detectors each of which senses radiation at a different wavelength corresponding to the radiation from one of the emitters which all communicate through a shared waveguide. A shared waveguide may be defined as a confined area with external reflectors. The shared
20 waveguide may also include dispersive particles, sized for the particular wavelengths in use, so that each wavelength is spread throughout the shared waveguide.

 This invention features a multi-wavelength optical communication system having a number of emitters each of which emits radiation to the different wavelength. There are a

plurality of detectors each of which senses radiation at a different wavelength corresponding to the radiation from one of the emitters. A shared waveguide including a scattering medium transmits emitted radiation to the detectors.

In a preferred embodiment an emitter may include a vertical cavity surface emitter
5 laser. The emitter may include a scattering grating for redirecting the emitted radiation laterally through the shared waveguide. A detector may include a filter for selectively passing one of the wavelengths from one of the emitters. The filter may include a Bragg grating, the shared waveguide may scatter the lateral leakage radiation from the emitters. The emitter may include an LED. The emitter may include an edge emitting laser. The
10 emitter may include a reflector for redirecting the emitted radiation laterally through the shared waveguide. The emitters and detectors may be disposed in a generally planar array. The shared waveguide may be generally planar. The emitters and detectors may be disposed on a chip. The chip may be gallium arsenide. The chip may be flip chip bonded onto a silicon chip. The shared waveguide may be disposed on an integrated circuit chip to
15 provide intra chip communication. The shared waveguide may be disposed part on one integrated circuit chip and part on another integrated circuit chip to provide inter chip communication or on a multi-chip module with several integrated chips on a common substrate for intra module communication. The shared waveguide may include a reflective medium around it for containing the scattering radiation. The reflective medium may be
20 formed by a change in the refractive index. The reflective medium may include a reflective material. There may be an opaque barrier between the emitters and detectors so that all signals are forced through the shared waveguide for absorbing the radiation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects, features and advantages will occur to those skilled in the art from the following description of a preferred embodiment and the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is simplified diagrammatic plan view of a multi-wavelength optical
5 communication system according to this invention;

Fig. 2 is a more detailed side sectional elevational view of a multi-wavelength
optical communication system such as shown on Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a top plan view similar to Fig. 1 but with an increased number of emitters
and detectors with a dark field barrier surrounding them;

10 Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 but with the emitters and detectors on different
chips and the associated waveguide on different chips for inter chip communication;

Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are diagrammatic side sectional elevational partial views illustrating
specific constructions of the multi-wavelength optical communication system according to
this invention;

15 Fig. 8 is a front three dimensional view of the multi-wavelength optical
communication system according to this invention employing a reflective surface to
enhance radiation scattering;

Fig. 9 is a side three dimensional view similar to Fig. 8; and

20 Fig. 10 is a side sectional elevational diagrammatic view of another construction of
the multi-wavelength optical communication system according to this invention.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

There is shown in Fig. 1 a multi-wavelength optical communication system 10

including a shared waveguide 12 including a number of emitters 14, 16 and a number of detectors 18, and 20. Emitters 14 and 16 may be LEDs or lasers such as vertical cavity surface emitting lasers (VCSEL). Each one of emitters 14 and 16 emits radiation at a different wavelength: emitter 14 at wavelength λ_1 and emitter 16 at wavelength λ_2 .

- 5 Detectors 18 and 20 are either detectors that are tuned to sharply reject all but the wavelength of one of the emitters 14 and 16, or detectors 18 and 20 may be surrounded by a filtering device such as a Bragg filter 22 and 24 which filters all but the desired frequency. For example, Bragg filter 22 may filter out all radiation but λ_1 so that detector 18 only responds to emitter 14 and Bragg filter 24 may filter out all radiation except λ_2 so that
- 10 detector 20 only responds to radiation from emitter 16. Contrary to the illustration in Fig. 1, the emitters and detectors do not have to be aligned in accordance with this invention. Further, although in Fig. 1 the emitters and detectors are equal in number, this is not a necessary limitation of the invention as there may be more of one than the other.

- Shared waveguide 12 operates to transmit all wavelengths from all of the emitters to
- 15 all of the detectors 18 and 20 even though detectors 18 and 20 will only accept a specific wavelength. Shared waveguide 12 provides a scattering function rather than a channeling function and may be made of any suitable material, e.g. powdered glass, quartz, and gallium arsenide. Shared waveguide 12 may include dispersive particles so that every wavelength is spread throughout the waveguide. Shared waveguide 12, emitters 14 and 16, and detectors
- 20 18 and 20 all may be fabricated on a gallium arsenide chip and mounted on a silicon chip such as CMOS substrate 30. Thus, the electrooptic functions of the optical communication functions of emitters 14, 16 and detectors 18 and 20 may be coupled to conventional CMOS electronic circuitry for intra chip and inter chip as well as chip to chip and chip to board

communications. Emitters 14 and 16, detectors 18 and 20 and Bragg filters 23 and 24 may be part of a gallium arsenide chip 25.

In another construction, Fig. 2, each emitter 14a, 16a, includes a mirror 32 (where the emitters are VCSELs), as shown with respect to emitter 14a, an active portion 34 and a pair of contacts or bumps 36 and 38 which serve in the flip chip bump bonding of the gallium arsenide chip that contains the emitters, detectors, and shared waveguide with the silicon chip 30 which contains the CMOS substrate and circuitry. Chip 30 may also be a SiGe, InP, or GaAs based ASIC or a multi-chip module/fanout substrate. Also shown in Fig. 2 are detectors 18a and 20a; each detector as indicated at detector 18a includes a P section 40, one N section 42 and one I section 44 and an epoxy support 46 which supports the active section 48 surrounded by Bragg filter 22a. Both the emitter 14a, 16a and detectors 18a and 20a may be P-I-N diodes. The flip chip bonding technique for the gallium arsenide chip 25 carrying the optical components and the silicon chip 30 containing the CMOS circuitry is disclosed more fully in co-pending U.S. Patent Applications Nos. 09/653,369; 09/654,425; and 09/653,378, all filed on September 1, 2000, assigned to the assignee and incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. An opaque barrier 60 is placed around detector 18a to isolate detector 18a from undesirable light. The shared waveguide 12a may be formed from the residual gallium arsenide present as a result of gallium arsenide chip 25 by simply not etching away all the remaining gallium arsenide after the flip chip bonding has been effected but rather leaving some there to act as the shared waveguide. While barrier 60 may extend completely between detector 18a and emitters 14a and 16a this is not a necessary limitation of the invention as for example that area could be filled by epoxy or some other filter 62 as shown with respect to detector 20a

and the barrier 64 could then be much smaller than barrier 60.

To prevent the escape of the emitted radiation which is scattering through shared waveguide 12b, Fig. 3, a barrier 70 may be placed completely around all the emitters 72, 74, 76, and 78 and all the detectors 80, 82, 84, and 86. The opaque barrier may be any suitable epoxy which is opaque at the wavelengths in use. Barrier 70 may also be reflective.

Although there have been shown an equal number of emitters 72-78 and detectors 80-86, this is not a necessary limitation of the invention. Also note that the wavelength $\lambda_1 - \lambda_4$ of the emitters do not coincide directly with the wavelengths $\lambda_4 - \lambda_1$ of the directly juxtaposed detectors 80-86. The particular wavelengths used may be closely spaced so that $\lambda_1 - \lambda_4$ may be 815 nm, 816 nm, 817 nm, 818 nm or commonly available lasing wavelengths may be chosen such as 850 nm, 980 nm, 1300 nm, and 1550 nm. Although thus far the shared waveguide is shown as a monolithic structure, this is not a necessary limitation of the invention.

For example, as shown in Fig. 4, the waveguide may be broken into two portions 12c and 12cc so that one portion of the waveguide, 12c, is on one chip or board and the other portion, 12cc, is on another chip or board thereby providing inter chip or inter board or chip to board communication. Although thus far all of the emitters have been grouped together and the detectors separately grouped together, this is not a necessary limitation of the invention as the detectors and the emitters can be mixed as shown for example in Figs. 5-7.

In Figs. 1-4, the radiation scattered from the emitter to the detectors is generally leakage radiation out the side of the VCSELS which travels generally in a planar field in a generally planar shaped shared wave guide 12 but none of these aspects are limitations on

the invention as the shared waveguide need not be planar and could be a multi-level or three-dimensional structure. In addition, the radiation to be scattered by shared waveguide 12 may be the primary emitted beam instead of or in addition to the leakage radiation. For example, as shown in Fig. 5, each of the emitters 14d and 16d projects a beam 90 some of which 92 is scattered but some of which propagates directly out of emitter 14d and 16d until it encounters layer 94 which may be a reflecting surface such as a metal like silver or it may be a cladding of lower index of refraction. In either case, layer 94 will reflect or it will deflect the radiation back down so that it is scattered and is returned to the detectors as shown by direct radiation 96 and 98 entering detector 18d. Here there are no filters or Bragg gratings and the detectors themselves have sharp spectral response as is well known in the art. Emitters 14e and 16e, Fig. 6, may be edge emitting diodes or lasers such that the light is emitted out of its side 102 and moves through waveguide 12e to a detector which is tuned to the same wavelength. This may be a specifically side emitting laser or it may be the leakage radiation spoken of earlier. The shared waveguide may be expanded to that shown at 12ee and there may be added a layer 94e which can be a reflecting surface or a cladding of lower index as indicated previously.

In another construction, each emitter 14f and 16f and each detector 18f and 20f, Fig. 7, may be provided with a diffraction grating 110, 112, respectively, as shown with respect to emitter and detector 14f and 18f, respectively. These gratings deflect the radiation so that it is directed laterally 114, 116 as indicated with respect to emitter 14f and is laterally received and redirected into detector 18f as indicated at 118 and 120. Further control of the lateral scattering of the light can be effected by another control layer 94f which includes a diffraction grating 122 over the entire layer or just at portions opposite each emitter and